

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 62.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY

JOHN TAYLOR:
Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS—\$2.00 INvariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
Advertisers will be charged extra for
extra space, and for extra time.

(John Taylor,) POST PAID, to receive attention.

Debauchery of New York.—To show the awful debauchery of the Christian Cities of the world; we extract the following.

SUBTERRANEAN SCENES IN NEW YORK.

Irenaeus, in the N. Y. Observer, quotes from notes of a friend the following account of a recent exploration of one of the living hells in that city, which corroborates the reports hereto made by Dickens:

"It was midnight. We had an appointment with an officer of the city police, one of the oldest and trust of that department, to meet us at the—House, and we were all ready. The neighborhood we proposed to visit was unsafe for any man to enter in the night unless well protected, and we had therefore taken such precautions as the law of nature dictates in such cases. Turning down L— to C— street, we came to a large white-washed door at which the officer tapped as if giving a signal to be understood within. The door was cautiously opened and we stood enveloped in darkness, but the sound of distant music fell upon our ears. We groped our way to a flight of stairs, down which we marched, the officer being at the head, till we came to another door guarded by a porter, who proved to be the presiding genius of the establishment. He knew the officer; at a glance, and was as complaisant as if a new customer had come; and on being informed that we were on a pleasure excursion through his dominions, he threw open his ball-room door, and there, as sure as life, was a sight, such as the disordered brain of a madman might conjure, but which we had never ventured to believe was one of nightly similar scenes in this Christian city. A motley multitude of men and women, yellow and white, black and dingy, old and young, ugly and—no, not handsome; God forbid that beauty should ever bloom in such a hot-bed as this—but there they were, a set of male and female Bacchanals, dancing to the tambourine and fiddle; giggling and laughing in a style peculiar to the remote descendants of Ham, and making 'night hedges' with their lascivious orgies. Talk of the degradation of the heathen; of savage pow-wows, and Pagan carnivals; and stir up sympathy for the slaves of sin in the depths of Africa or Asia. Here we were within a stone's throw of the City Hall, in the centre of the first city in the most Christian country on the earth, and here was a sight to make the heart sicken and bleed. On one side of the room was a bar, tended by a really looking wretch who dealt out the liquors to the frequent calls of his customers; and as the drinking and fiddling went on, the fury of the company waxed fiercer, until the scene was as unreal and bewildering as if we had been suddenly ushered into the revolving halls of the Prince of darkness.

"Wandering through this horrid group was a young man whom we recognized as of a respectable family, but his bloated face and bloody eyes, and the loose familiarity with which he addressed the company, showed that he was at home among them, and was already near the nadir point of his downward career. We thought of the mother that gave him birth and whose heart would be wrung with agony at the ruin of her son, were she not one of the many mothers in the ranks of fashion and pride, perhaps this mother flaunting at a more splendid ball, yielding to the voluptuous blandishments of elegant vice, and listening to the flattering tongue that will lure her to meet her lost boy at the gate of lower hell.

"That gaudy girl," said the officer, "decked with so much finery, makes it her profession to decoy men into houses kept for the purpose, and there she robes them. Many men from the curiosity, follow such persons as you see her to be, and before they are aware of their danger, they are in a snare from which escape is impossible. Resistance is useless, and to complain to the Police is attended with an exposure worse than the loss of the money. In fact, the robbery of their victim is the chief pursuit of the class of women of whom that girl is one of the queens."

"But we were glad to emerge from this den, and breath again the pure air of heaven. A bright full moon poured on us a flood of light as we gained the upper regions, and what a contrast to the murky atmosphere from which we had just escaped! It was a beautiful night!

The mild moon sailed in glory over us, and the stars 'whose purity and distance

make them fair, danced like celestial virgins in the blue ethereal sky,' and we could scarcely believe that, under such a canopy, there could be such scenes as we had just left."

THE SULTAN AT HOME:

The Imperial Harem at Constantinople.

Before the Sultan enters his harem at night, (and it is not customary for him to do so during the day,) the communities to which the various kadins belong, are summoned, whom he proposes to summon to his couch. The agha conveys the message to the Khet Khoda, who announces it to the first lady in waiting on the kadim, all of whom have the honor of receiving the Sultan's visits in regular succession. Should indisposition prevent this, the next in turn is selected. At the appointed time, which is generally after vatsy namaz, (night of the fifth prayer,*^{*)} the Sultan proceeds to the door dividing the harem from the mabain or Salamky. Here all his attendants, save the black agha on duty, make their obeisance, and the door is opened by the portress inside. Care is taken that all issues looking upon the inner galleries, through which the monarch passes, shall be closed. No person is permitted to appear, and perfect silence is maintained.

The Sultan has a suit of apartments within the harem, to which the designated lady is generally conducted, and from which she withdraws at dawn. But sometimes he honours the kadim in her own apartment. In the latter case a signal is given by the agha, who precedes the monarch with lights; and the door being opened, the Sultan is received by the lady and her slaves with the most affecting demonstrations of respect. The same silence and mystery are observed in the morning.

Should his highness bathe within the harem, which never occurs unless indisposition should prevent his quitting the interior, he is served by women allotted to this duty. They consist of gedecklik, (chosen) who are alone entitled to this honor. This process is conducted with rigid attention to etiquette and propriety, under the superintendence of two or more elderly oostas. The imperial bather is enveloped in crimson silk clothes embroidered in gold, called pestamel, and the attendants are attired in light but ample dresses.

This ceremony is contrary to our ideas of delicacy. Nevertheless, it is more decorous than might be supposed. The old oostas perform the required services while the sultan is within the heated room; and it is not until he returns to the vestuary that the younger gedecklik approach, in order to offer refreshments, and to divert him with songs or stories, and this with most severe and rigid respect for decorum.

Now-a-days the Sultan dares not openly overstep the bounds of propriety, nor can he indulge his caprices secretly without adopting precautions not to offend the laws of decorum, and the admitted rights of his kadims. Even in former days these rules could not always be infringed with impunity. One of the causes that led to the death of Sultan Ibrahim, in 1648, was his contempt for harem regulations, and his abuse of power over his numerous female slaves. Similar disregard to domestic duties and morality led to the disgrace and death of Damsa Zadeh Efendi, Sheik Islam under the Sultan Abdoul Hamid, A. D. 1785. This vizier, not less celebrated for unbounded profligacy than for talents and learning, long fascinated the Sultan and people; but he carried licentiousness to such extremes, that the very lowest classes were scandalized, and he fell scorned by all men.

The Turks are by no means patterns of morality; but it is indisputable that the vices and defects of their personal character and domestic institutions are constantly exaggerated. In portraying Turkish character, the generality of writers eagerly seize upon the dark side of the picture, and supported their arguments by examples selected at will; while at the same time they studiously omit all traits of worth, generosity, and virtuous propriety, of which abundant instances are publicly acknowledged.

The Sultan has rarely an opportunity of speaking to women appointed to wait upon him, unless in the presence of many others. The strictest watch is held over these women by day and night. Their dormitories are under the charge of superior oostas, whose duty it is to maintain silence and order. A lamp placed in a glass niche in the wall, gives light both to the chamber and external corridor, where an agha is on duty at night.

When the Sultan is in company with the kadim, it would be as insulting for him to notice one of her slaves, as for a crowned head in Christendom to distinguish a lady in waiting upon his consort.

When within his own apartments in the harem, it would be equally indecorous for the Sultan to notice one gedecklik more than another.

If preferences be shown, they are managed secretly; so much so, that a lady is sometimes elevated to the rank of kadim, without any person, excepting, perhaps, the Khet Khoda, being aware of any previous predilection. These secret arrangements are the less difficult, as the consent of the slaves is of secondary consideration. In most cases, indeed, they feel flattered and honored by the Sultan's notice. Deprived of all intercourse with the other sex, they centre all hopes in their imperial master.

Upon rising for dawn prayer (sabbat namaz) the Sultan passes into a side chamber, where some of the gedecklik pour water over his hands for ordinary ablution, and offer him embroidered towels. He then performs his devotions, and disposed, is served with a cup of coffee and a morsel of light cake. After that, when in good health, he generally returns to the external apartments, where he is waited upon in due time by the Berber Bashy, and completes his toilet. This being accomplished, he partakes of his first meal, consisting of various light dishes of meat, confectionary and fruit. Sometimes, especially on Fridays, his highness proceeds direct from the harem to the bath.

When the Sultan receives one or more ladies in his state apartments within the harem, he is attended by all the great ladies of the palace, and is waited upon by the gedecklik, and also by the first ladies attached to the kadims or sultanas who may be present. Sometimes a whole baron is admitted to his presence, and diverted with musical voices, and mimic exhibitions, performed by slaves constituting what may be termed the corps de ballet. The crowd of beauty, the splendor of dresses and jewelry, the richness of furniture, and brilliancy of illumination are then said to rival the fairy creations of the Arabian tales; but, with the exception of one frank lady, a Spaniard, residing at Pera, no stranger was ever admitted to these dazzling spectacles.

The idea of one man ruling uncontrollable over an assemblage of some three hundred and fifty women, two-thirds of whom are selected for their personal charms, almost bewilders imagination and leads to strange reflections. But our notions on this subject are for the most part erroneous. The harem etiquette is observed with the most minute punctiliousness and severity, and forms a barrier to indulgence. Indeed, if religious and moral scruples, combined with court regulations, did not curb the will of the master, the jealousy of kadims, and the watchful eye of the Khet Khoda and oostas would restrain indiscriminate indulgence.

Every movement, every look of the Sultan, within the harem or mabain, is regulated by scrupulous attention to rules, and to the claims and privileges of each individual entitled to notice. Infractions of these rules, and gratifications of caprice, doubtless take place; but the tales that are recounted at Pera, the pandemonium of ignorance, falsehood, and venality, and the absurdities we read of unbounded profligacy, are fictions founded upon malice on one side, and upon excessive credulity on the other. The avidity with which foreigners seek for and listen to the inventions of Peroto informants, encourages the latter to amuse themselves at the expense of travelers, and thus to mislead Europe. Fifty instances, some of which have appeared in print, might be enumerated.

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TEXAS.

The Picayune has four columns of Texan correspondence, from Kendall and others, with regard to annexation.

Already have the citizens of Texas taken the alarm, and the idea of calling country conventions, to press the business forward, has been favorably considered. Gen. Henderson has taken the stump, advocating annexation strongly, and others of the more influential men have come out in its support; in the western section, a large majority of the more wealthy inhabitants are lending all their influence to bring about the measure. The opposition lies principally among the foreign merchants, especially the English, and those holding office or in some way dependent upon the present Government.

We learn that President Jones has returned to Washington, and that the United States Minister, Major Donelson, had been treated so cavalierly by him and his Cabinet, that he spoke of withdrawing from the seat of Government to Galveston. This intelligence is from sources so direct as to have no room to doubt its accuracy.

From all that we learn, we are constrained to believe, that if a rupture with Major Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people, President Jones would edify the nations with another equator proclamation. It is very evident that the interests of the people of Texas have become a minor consideration to the interests of some of her officials; and our suspicions mislead us, if the enquiry for the present is not, what will certain individuals gain by accepting or rejecting annexation?

Mr. Saligny and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Texan Secretary of State, came passengers in the N. York—Our information leads us to infer, that these gentlemen have come to the United States upon business connected with annexation. We have been informed that such was the eagerness of the French Charge to reach the city, that when the New York stopped a few miles below to take in wood, he procured a horse, and set out immediately, and arrived in town on Saturday night. We have been told that Mr. Saligny asserted, in terms rather more peremptory than are generally employed by diplomatic agents, that annexation will not (shall not) take place.

From Mexico.—*El Siglo*, of (Mexico) of the 29th ultimo, contains a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Cuevas) to Mr. Shannon, U. S. Minister at Mexico, informing him that the Government was in possession of the knowledge of the passage of the Annexation resolutions, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended on that account. The same day a note was addressed, by the Mexican Cabinet, to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, protesting against the proceedings of the United States in relation to Texas.

From China.—In addition to the news by the Zenobia, which we gave yesterday morning, we find the following in the Baltimore Patriot of the 29th ult:

There was a furious tempest at Manila on the night of November 11, in which several vessels were lost; the town of Nueva Caceres sustained much damage, most of the houses being destroyed, including that of the Governor, who had a narrow escape for his life. In the town of Tayabas more than 800 houses were destroyed, and the rice crops were ruined.

The following paragraphs from Bombay papers are given in the Register:

A fearful accident occurred at Indore on the 14th ult. Several thousands of Brahmins had been assembled at the palace to receive gifts at the festival of Gumpattee. They were simultaneously descending a staircase, when the structure gave way, and in the rush and crash which ensued one hundred and ninety-four lives were lost.

On the 2d ult., Tankeewall, a small town on the river Gambia, was stormed by a column of about 200 baboons, who assailed the natives with great ferocity, biting and pelting with sticks and stones in their daring attempt to carry off what provisions they could find in the village. The inhabitants made a stout counter assault with cutlass and musket, more deadly weapons than the monkeys could command.—In a running contest nearly one hundred were captured, and since sold; several are here, and seem by their antics to have already forgot the old cause of their captivity.

Canton, December 10.—High rates for silk are still maintained—no purchases. Sugar continues high.

Teas, black.—Very little has been done in Congou, Souchong, Pekoe, and Caper. Most extravagant rates are still being paid for fine chops of green tea, and the competition is as great as ever. Large purchases of all

descriptions of country-made teas are reported.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845.

The Crazy World.—To one, at all acquainted with the present disturbed state of the Kingdoms and nations of the earth, as reported by the various newspapers of the day, the world appears crazy. The pressure is general, and the convulsion universal. The United States is drunken with madness, and abuses her own flesh.

The assassination at Carthage; the Philadelphian riots; the Anti-slavery war, and a weekly catalogue of crimes of lesser magnitude, are strong symptoms, that her glory has departed.

Now are the old kingdoms and nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa, less affected: The wall of men in bondage under the glittering power of Monarchy; and the murmurings of almost every society, coalesce and transmelt by an ungodly priesthood, throughout Christendom, mingling with the clamor of the no less deceived and despised heathen, show signs of two: and the whole globe, like a great animal upon the very verge of utter dissolution, is struck with death!

Every limb of the body is in pain; the head, which may be compared, to the enlightened part, is almost frantic with the sick head aches, while the blood shot eyes are glaring upon the rain of an old moth eaten world, with remediless horror!

Disease incurable! Chills and fever in America; pale and debauchery in Europe, consumption and gout in Asia; and plague and leprosy in Africa; As with Israel, so with the world; the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; and die it must! And Mormonism, eternal Mormonism, will witness the dying struggle; the last gasp, when the earth quakes; and triumphs over death, hell, and the grave. So let the old world die.

The Lord vexes the people.—The forepart of April, the steamer Swallow, going down the North River, opposite Athens and Hudson, ran upon a rock in the night, which made an awful scene: The boat took fire, just as the after part began to sink. The bell in both towns began to ring the alarm; the passengers began to jump over board, and scream for mercy. Many small boats, with torches, and two steamers came to the rescue, but out of some three hundred passengers, it is supposed, the some forty & fifty found death by drowning. They that stayed on the bow of the Swallow were safe. How the Lord vexes the people!

An Old Man.—Benjamin Bush recently died in Vermont, aged 115 years. The Millennium is near, and then like our ancestors before the flood, people will live 1000 years. The gentiles don't believe that;—

The War Eagle again.—She comes it fine'y; her last trip was made in 234 hours. Come it! 20 hours is time enough from St. Louis to Nauvoo. The War Eagle is a good boat, with a first rate set of officers, and hands.

A touch of the sublime.—Last Saturday evening, the Band made a trip to Monroe, (Iowa,) and gave Capt. Davis a touch of the sublime. The music sounded delightfully upon the water.

Such Friendship.—The half pay officers alone of Great Britain, receive \$24,000, 000, a year. Wonder what the whole pay amounts to?

Eggorum.—It is said that New York devours 500,000 eggs a month, of which 7500 are used weekly in the Astor house.

Intemperate Temperance.—The long faced gentry of New England, who go the whole figure for temperance, are trying to rank in Tea, Coffee and Tobacco with Rum, Whiskey, Cider, etc. etc. Lord how perfect! The next step is:—

["Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind. Thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed; neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woolen come upon thee."] So huzz for an end of Kentucky jeans, linsey woolsey, mules and striped pigs!

Bishop Onderdonk, it is said, has gone on a mission to the Paw-nees.

[Boston Bee.]

The rest of the sacerdotal clergy, have put in for the Can-a-day, as a bosom feaver.

Presentiment.—Mrs Dorothea Toos of Maryland, dreamt nine years ago that she was to die April 5, 1845, and although at times very ill, she insisted that on that day she was to die, and did die, aged 90 years. [N. Y. Sun.]

O phaw! Gentiles believe in dreams! Take care that you don't catch Mormonism the natural way, and physic yourself out of Babylon.

Dodging.—Mr Dodge has been appointed in place of Mr Talmadge, removed Governor of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dodge,—the very man, To dodge in good, and dodge from evil, Dodge away—dodge all he can.

He cannot dodge "death and the devil."

The Portraits and Pictures.—A notice in the "Prophet," not long since, gives information that the portraits of the

"Twelve" and other distinguished persons in Nauvoo, were in contemplation for publication. We have advised on the matter, and do beseech our brethren in New York and elsewhere, to hold on.

The meagre skeletons which have come out in that city, are unworthy the patronage of the saints: The best of any thing will do for a Mormon. The surrender of Farwest is a miserable caricature, representing Farwest a little bigger than a "piece of chalk," walked in; the Mormons running from their despoilers; and the mobbers of Missouri as uniformed Militia (Lord look at the land of "jeans and buckskin.") The picture of Joseph Smith addressing the Indians is unworthy of the man and "mockery minion." There is nothing real sentimental or true in these ratchpennies.

Just hold on: we have the best art in the world in Nauvoo; and noble hands and in time, we can give *fac simile* to the life, works, of men of God!

Blackberries.—The N. O. Picayune of April 4, notices blackberries in market. Every slave city in the Union, can bring as much all the year round.

Frost wanted.—The aforesaid "Pic" of April 5, wants to "split the difference" between two feet of snow in Vermont and a summer's sun of New Orleans. Just half "the difference" would land him upon the Allegany mountains in Virginia. Where the frost of one night might satisfy his curiosity.

Boston is preparing a great steamer to carry the Mail to Liverpool under the new mail law. Why not construct a Tunnel under the ocean to Liverpool, at once? The cost of so many steamers would accomplish it, and a Telegraph to boot.

Texas.—Our latest news puts Texas in the attitude of playing "hide and coop" for the agents of the English, French, and Americans. Annexation, therefore, like the Negro's marriage after he purchased his dulcina's freedom, *be al to gesser pon bigness of Massa's pus.*

Nauvoo Pottery.—We called at the Pottery, a little east of the Temple, the other day, and were shown a sample of Pitchers, dishes, and various other articles of ware, which give great credit to the skill of the proprietors and workmen; and if rightly patronized, will not leave Nauvoo without honor. We hope in a short time, that Crockery, as good as any from England, for we have just as good workmen, will adorn every house in the city, besides supplying our neighbouring towns.

Photography.—Or the art of writing short hand by sound, has been commenced in this city by professor WATT. We called in the other day, where several of our leading men were practicing with dexterity, life, and determination. It goes well: Mormonism embraces every thing good, from guy to grave; from Pot-hokian, to heavenly; from sound to salvation, and from Phonography to infinitum.

The city of Pittsburgh, it is said, says the Aton Telegraph of April 19, "was never in a more prosperous condition, both as to its business and the rapid increase of its population and improvement."

Such an exclamation, between Pittsburg's glory and fire, puts us in mind of what Paul said to the Thessalonians: "For when they shall say; peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child, and they shall not escape."

Cheap.—The Steamboat fare from New York to Albany, is fifty cents; cheap! If some of the Yankees would come and lower the price on the Mississippi, from Nauvoo to St. Louis, (224 miles,) to one dollar; they would soon get Mormon patronage enough to

"Klare de kitchen."

Bloody Religion.—Some women have been making Mr. Clay a member of the Home Missionary Society. His gambling traps and duelling irons stick out of his pockets two or three bloody feet.

Bugs.—There is nothing bespeaks the goal character of a place better, than the orderly conduct of small boys. The habit, in towns and cities, of boys running together to play, tends to evil. Drunkenness, profanity, thieving, and mobocracy, result from such practices. Parents, keep your children at home, and make them work for honor, or let hem go for disgrace.

Slowers.—On Wednesday night, and Thursday of last week, several thunder showers supplied the deficiency of rain of which the country had been lacking several weeks. All in time, and vegeta-

tion looks much more promising on account of it. Farmers like rain in due season, and speculators admire good crops, but do they all ask and thank the great Giver for it?

Nauvoo Market.—The continued emigration to this city, makes a good market for pork, bacon, flour, meal, corn, wheat, &c. and money circulates briskly with much less base coin than is reported in other cities. So, come!

Economy.—In 1787, the war of the Revolution being ended, and America free, the people began to look about for a living. The town of Andover, (Mass.) thus expressed themselves:

"And upon this occasion, we apply ourselves to the good sense and virtuous dispositions of the female sex, to the younger as well as the elder, that they would by their engaging examples, as well as in other proper ways, devote that power of influence with which nature has endowed them, to the purpose of encouraging every species of economy in living, and particularly that neatness and simplicity of dress, which are among the best tokens of a good mind, and which seldom fail to command the esteem of the virtuous and wise; giving preference to that clothing which is produced from our flock, and from our own fields."

"All we shall add is, Nauvoo you have the best women in the world, "go and do likewise."

The Murder at Carthage.—Wm. M. Daniels, has published a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing "A correct account of the murder of Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, at Cartilage, on the 27th of June, 1844." Mr. Daniels being an eye witness to the awful tragedy, cannot do less than give the particulars of the bloodiest deed that ever disgraced a state and nation. The pamphlet can be had at this Office. The cuts are worth the price of the book.

Po'ygloot Rifles.—Our friend Turley is turning out some of the best fifties shooters, we ever saw. It is to be hoped that he will manufacture enough to satisfy foreign calls, as well as answer home requirements.

Women gratis.—To get rid of the thousands of young working women who are out of employment in New York, it is greatly proposed to form a society and raise \$25,000 by subscription to provide free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., for such young women as may choose to migrate westward in search of employment, husbands and happiness.

[Whig Paper.]

"This looks like civilization and christianity! The Indians, nay the Hotentots, never offered such a ravishing insult to female virtue and dignity! We dare not turn our our hogs and cattle on the prairies without somebody to watch them. There are wolves in the west, as well as wild Boars in the east, who ever started that project, ought to be tapped for the shallows."

Corn Stalk Sugar.—The "Bigfield Committee" wish all the information relative to the planting tending, raising, and harvesting the corn, and manufacturing the sugar, or molasses, that can be furnished.

"We give the following:—The Prairie Farmer says: "the mode is to pull off the ears when they begin to form; and when the leaves are dead half way up the stalk, to pull off the leaves, cut up the stalks, cut off the tops, and grind the bottoms."

Zounds!—If the citizens of Nauvoo, without a charter, should tax strangers like that, Dr. Charles would get it so perfect to Warsaw, that an eruption of Mount Vesuvius might be expected. Oh Anti-Mormon!

Mill Burnt.—Harris' mill in Summit County, Ohio, was burnt on the 11th. Loss \$20,000; \$10,000 insured.

More Fire.—Two or three houses were burnt in Newark N. J. valued about \$12,000.

Hawk Chief Returned.—Thank'e; next time you do the like, be honest enough to give your name, and save suspicion.

Fleshly (not spiritual) wifing, broke out the natural way among the members of Congress.—At New York, on Friday night, a gentleman who did not see fit to give his name at the police, who resides at present at the Astor House, but is a member of Congress from the west, was robbed in a brothel, of about \$50, by a female of the pave, named Louisa Fisher, with whom he was in company.—[Balt. Sun.]

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The subject of paying the troops called out to suppress the riots in this country in May and July last, excites quite too much discussion. If any public service is equitably entitled to payment, independently of law, that of venturing health, limb and life in support of the law may urge this claim. It is a duty much more arduous than turning out to meet a foreign invasion; for in addition to the ordinary dangers of military service, the citizen soldier, in taking arms against domestic violence, must encounter all the rancors of civil war, and may be compelled to meet as enemies those whom he always regarded as friends.

The Organ is 34 dis. because the Ed. tor cannot play but two tunes, both fast—la mi.

The New Era, and all others 4 dis., and dull sale—*sultus inflatus opinione*, hurts the worth of part and *pales metu*, hinders the rest from being what the upper ten thousand would be, if they could, a Sampson among the Philistines, or a Saul among the prophets.

Upon the whole, the pleasant wit, hit, jit, grit, tachygraph, and liveliness of the Reveille, is all sufficient to render it worthy of "mint drops" and mouth drops.

From the North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

Notice.—Sally Larabee can have an interview with the subscriber by writing to him where she may be found, or coming to his residence at Timothy Waters, in Whittingham, Vt., 2 miles from Jacksonville. I have been at a good deal of trouble to find her, and have got almost tired of it, and as I have had a good many chances to get married, and want to get married soon as spring opens, I hope she will take no offence if I should give her a good performance.

We must give her a good performance.

Whittingham, March 13, 1845

DANIEL WATERS.

Whittingham, March 13, 1845

What a pretty thing it is to love!

High diddle, diddle,

The cat and the fiddle;

The cow jump'd over the stool.

How many court just for the sport,

And then appear just like a fool!

Elder Richard Bender of Philadelphia arrived in this city on Sunday.

Police Reports.—No charter, no cases

Order and industry reign:

Yankee doodle without mobs,

return thanks for this kindly and timely aid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

Sow corn broadcast for fodder, immediately after your ordinary crop of corn is planted, at the rate of four bushels to the acre, harrow it in; and without any further attention, will obtain from five to six tons of dry fodder to the acre—cut it while green, and before it is injured by the frost, and it will be decidedly more palatable and nutritious, and no doubt cheaper too, than prairie hay.

From the thick growth, and consequent smallness of the stalks, horses as well as cattle eat them with avidity, devouring stalks and leaves alike, without leaving a vestige of either.

MEDICUS.

April 28, 1845.

COPY OF A LETTER TO * * * OF THIS CITY.

New Orleans, April 7th, 1845.
Dear sir: I have no doubt before the present comes to hand you have seen expecting some word from Florida. I should have wrote sooner but for two reasons; first, I have been expecting a letter from some time from Eder Sweeny, already in Tallahassee, I suppose; and secondly, I entertained a hope of meeting with you in conference at Nauvoo, which I am sorry to say is blasted:

I left St. Louis on the 11th December last, with my family for Florida, according to my appointment, and reached this place on the 19th, after somewhat of a tedious journey. My health has gradually improved till the present, with the exception of one spell of two weeks, in which I was confined to my bed; and my cough was very violent, with a high fever—so much so, that I now begin to dream of obtaining perfect health again.

Elder Sweeny landed a few days after I did, in good health and fine spirits. After counselling on our mission, it was thought best for me to tarry in N. O., as my health was bad and purse small, until he should somewhat explore the country, and then be the better able to assign my location. He left immediately for Mobile, and thence to Pensacola; from which place I received a letter, giving anything but an encouraging account of that place, stating that he had tried all means to get an opportunity to preach, but to no purpose; that it was the most hardened place he ever was in. He left for Tallahassee, from which place I have been anxiously expecting a letter, for some weeks. Elder Sweeny has left his family in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Elder Sherwood has visited us. His health is good; his company entertaining; his instructions edifying, and what few saints here have greatly rejoiced in his visit, esteeming him approved of all righteous men and justified of God.

Our city is worthy the attention of the chronicler, from its notorious acts of the administration of *laws*, and from the judgments of God. Fo' Hatch, the wilful murderer of a young man, who deliberately cut him to pieces in the St. Louis exchange, had his trial last week and came clear in the midst of as positive testimony, and much more circumstantial than ever was given against Morrel, the land pirate.

But why so? The sequel gives the answer. Hatch was rich; he was a New Orleans Merchant, and above all, he had an abundance of cash at his command, and that works by the 'rule of certainty,' and always makes an abundance of friends, and that you know, in such cases as his before the unjust, sit at the very face of law, and transforms the English language; so much so that where it reads under positive testimony to hang till dead, dead! does actually mean not guilty, not guilty; not guilty, with applause when before a Jury, Judge, and Lawyers, whose bosoms burn with the root of all evil! and Hatch only lost a score or two of thousand, after meritting the applause of giving an impulse to union in which all the court seen 'eye to eye.'

But the God of Heaven, as though angry at such proceedings, come out in wrath upon the most delightsome part of the city, and, on the same day that Hatch was justified in the violation of *all law*; the fish, the craw fish, the crabs, eels, and turtles, in the New Basin, began to die by thousands; so much that in three days the city authorities had to employ boats to gather and remove them. I visited the basin at the time, and saw the water covered with its dead; those that were still living seemed anxious to flee from the curse. The craw fish and crabs had climbed up the wall as high as possible, and every board, cob, and dead fish, that was large enough, was literally covered; and the fish that were yet living, would apparently force their nose out of the water as much as possible, but their destruction seemed to be sealed—for there is a law that cannot be spiritualized, nor its officers bought. The editors call for the wise men to come out and unfold the mystery. This will puzzle them a little, no doubt, for the basin was not stagnant water,—the Mississippi being high, and already running in the gutters through the streets, and quite a channel in the basin canal. But wise will give reasons and fools are sure to believe.—Hence they never examine the word of God, the revelations sealed with the blood of Joseph that ranks among the greatest of prophets since the days of Abel.

F. B. J.

Pittsburg, April 14, 1845.
Sir.—Pardon me for obtruding a few lines for consideration. Our city has just been visited by an awful

calamity. A fire has destroyed the richest part of our city; so much boasted Birmingham of America, has melted down with fervent heat; and perhaps you may say, such troubles are to be poured out in these last days; but as I am not a believer in Mormonism, I must declare my opinion, that everything happens when it comes.

I will get the particulars of this terrible conflagration in the Post and Chronicle of the 11th.

There is one thing connected with this fire, that I wish to hint at. Sidney Rigdon came here last fall, after being rejected by your people, and professed great friendship, and feeling for this city. He declared that he was the actual head of the Mormons, and had been ordained a prophet and seer, but I must say my confidence in his communication with the powers of the other world, has been crippled by the event of the late fire. Is it possible that God would order his spokesman on earth to locate himself and his followers in a city; to hold a convention for the purpose of carrying salvation to the whole world; and burn up that city in a week afterwards, and not tell his servant of it? If Rigdon knew the city was to be burnt, why not inform the people? Before Sodom was burnt the angels came and took Lot and his family and warned the people.

Jonah, though he went to Hell three days, returned and told the inhabitants of Nineveh what would befall the city, unless they repented: now why did Rigdon, especially with all that he pretended to have, keep the word of God hid? The real answer is because he was a hypocrite, and had no more to do with God, and coming events than Tom Thumb.

I have been informed that Mr. Smith always give notice of troubles and events before they came, and his writings incontestably prove the fact: But if there are revelations and judgments for men, Sidney Rigdon and his followers have missed the former and come nigh being burnt by the latter.

My word for it, Rigdon's sectarian Mormonism has too much smell of fire about it to entitle it to credit. Should he go to Kirtland, and let the Lord look at him once through the cloud as he did at some poor fellows there three or four years ago, the old man would have to adjourn his power and authority for another dispensation, and perhaps some other body.

Respectfully &c.,
S * * * S * * *

For the Neighbor.

Since the fire has whispered so closely about Sidney Rigdon in Pittsburgh, some of his disciples have made their appearance in and about our section of country. It is fresh in the recollection of this people, that Rigdon's prophecy was that we should be overtaken in Nauvoo; there to fulfil his malicious predictions, he had recourse to the publishing of the most base and wicked slanders, the most foul insinuations and falsehoods. These he circulated gratuitously among the members of the legislature to awaken their wrath against us, and to make them tools to bring about his base and wicked design—even the effecting of our ruin: But notwithstanding this combination inflicted a blow upon us, we have survived it; and while our top has been bruised, our roots have been increasing, and have acquired strength to send forth a more sturdy growth.

It would seem that these Rigdonites, who are like so many drosy sparks flying from under the refiner's hammer, and can only shine for a moment, are in despair about their predictions being fulfilled; and perhaps they have thought best to send on some agents to accomplish their design, or at least, help to do it. After these wretched creatures have slandered us in the way they have, they even have the shameless audacity, and unparalleled hypocrisy to come here and call us "brother," and would be as good as pie. Oh dear! If men believe the accused tales of Rigdon about us, how can they call us "brother"? If they do not believe them, why do they join his standard? They are therefore accused hypocrites, any how, and for ought I know, their boasted keys of conquest are the lighted torch, and it may be these agents are sent here to conquer us. Now let one of these serpents in the grass but show his head; remember his fangs ache to be stuck into your heel. Will you wait for him to strike you?

It is also fresh in the memory of this people, that Rigdon when here, tried to get his disciples to arm themselves with deadly weapons and take possession of the stand and prevent the authorities of the church from bringing him to trial and excluding him from their number on the 8th of Sept. last. If the master of the house, to execute his wicked design, would lie in the name of the Lord, assembled, and play the hypocrite to the best of his ability, as Sidney Rigdon has; and to cap the climax of desperation, recommend murder and bloodshed, it

certainly becomes every honest man to send away the household of such a character as soon as possible. Let the watchman then in Zion, and in all her borders, watch the place where they den, and see that no evil is done.

I would just as soon a Rigdonite would spit in my face as to call me brother, after slandering me and my brethren as they have done.

Let no Latter-day-Saint commit any depredations whatever upon the Anti-Mormons. Continue to mind your own business. Plough and sow your fields, and ask Heaven to bless your labors, that you may have food and raiment convenient, and something else for the poor. But should any man assault you or your house by day or by night, be ye always ready; and have your arms by you and in good order, and respond forth with powder and lead. Make no feint or fool of the game. Trifle with no man, neither be trifled with: for when men are taken out of their beds at midnight, and receive eighteen or twenty lashes by mob violence and lynch law, it should be a warning to every well-wisher to his country and his God, to be always ready to give such midnight visitors a passport to damnation at the crack of the rifle.

FRED. VON HOLSTEIN.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

April 29th, 1845.

James Holden, (of Iowa,) 22y; winter fever.

Silas Knapp, (of Shokokon, Feb. 10th, 1845,) 47y; quick consumption.

Catherine McRae, 4m; erysipelas.

Martha Randall, 53y, 14d; consumption.

Elijah Hale, infant of James and Lucy Hale.

James M. Henderson, 35y; consumption.

Total 6.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NOTICE.

THE Saints are hereby cautioned not to purchase any certificates of stock, in the Nauvoo House Association, numbered from one hundred and seventy-six, to three hundred and sixteen, inclusive, and dated February 10th, 1841, as they were stolen with the trunk of Ivan Wight, in the summer of the year 1843, and have not yet been recovered.

GEORGE MILLER,
Pres. N. H. A.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo on Tuesday evening the 22d of April. A black French stable horse, nine years old this spring, about 14 hands high, star in the forehead, and some white spots under the saddle; his mane was cut off last fall, and is now six or eight inches long, and hangs on both sides of his neck, no other brands or marks perceptible.

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52-2w.

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinkneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—52-1f.

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to my Grammar School to go and work it out on the Temple; or pay me in Tithing. I do not know where they live, and I therefore, take this method of calling upon them for the amount of their subscriptions.

JAMES M. MONROE.

April 21st, 1845—2w.

NOTICE.

Wish all those who have not paid up their subscriptions to my Grammar School to go and work it out on the Temple; or pay me in Tithing. I do not know where they live, and I therefore, take this method of calling upon them for the amount of their subscriptions.

JAMES M. MONROE.

April 21st, 1845—3w.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that, whereas the personal property of the Estate of Joseph Smith, martyred, is insufficient to educate and maintain the children of the said Joseph Smith. Application will be made to the Circuit Court, for Hancock County, to have an order for an order of said Court, for an order to sell off the real estate in Hancock county aforesaid.

The Circuit Court, for Hancock County, will sell the real estate of said Joseph Smith, containing 83 acres, man, or less. Also the rest half of a w. or sec. No 5 in T 4 n r 8 w containing 74, 84-100 acres, man, or less. Also the east half of the n. or sec. No 6, in T 4 n r 8 w containing 82, 26-100 acres more or less; according to law, to answer the purposes.

EMMA SMITH,
Guardian.

Nauvoo, April 16, 1845—3w.

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The Tanners, Shoemakers, and Harness-makers of Nauvoo, the City of Joseph;

HAVING assembled themselves together under the above name and title, are prepared to enter extensively into all the above branches, and as the Association is composed of some of the best practical workmen, from the Eastern Cities and from Europe, who have had long experience in large Establishments; they are prepared to do work in their line, neat, permanent, and fashionable, and also as reasonable as it can be done in the use of the Western cities.

Having purchased an extensive Tannery, they are prepared to tan any amount of hides and skins, and to suit the convenience of farmers they will tan on share.

We are also prepared to make saddles, harness, boots and shoes, of every description, and in the shortest notice. We hope to merit the support and confidence of the Merchants and dealers in hides and leather, and wish to purchase all the hides &c., as we believe in home manufacture and also all the leather, so that our Mechanics may be employed in preference to those who have no interest in the prosperity of our city.

Boot and Shoe Shop a little below the Committee Office, on Young Street. Samuel Mulliner, Superintendent.

Saddle and Harness Shop, a little below the Arsenal. Jesse Tappin, Superintendent.

The Tannery on Hibbard and Rich Streets, near Colton's Brick Yard. George W. Roscane, Superintendent.

April 23, 1845—51-3m.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET,
AMARANTH.THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
AMARANTH, American Master,

Will run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at 10 P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodations the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Nauvoo, April 30th, 1845.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50f.

TWO farms one containing 180 acres.

70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:

Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses; situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county Ills.

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ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses; situated south west of

CONTINUED.

For the Neighbor.

Awake, O Columbia, attend to my strain!
In anguish I sing to my lyre again;
Thou art of thy glory, nor yet of thy fame,
In grief and in sorrow I publish thy shame.
On history's bright pages thy glory has blazed,
And nations star, have been bles'd with
Its rays;

The fame of thy conquests has spread far and
near,
And opprest'd from all nations found asylum
here.

Thy heroes and sages unrivall'd have shone,
With laurels unfading their pathways were
strown;

And poets unnumbr'd have measured their
lays,

In anthems of glory sang forth to thy praise.

Thy wood-lands and meadows were smiling
with joy.

Thy vales fill'd with beauties that never
could cloy,

And sweet was the music of every ill;
When freedom's proud echo was heard from
each hill.

Thy once pleasant cities so blithesome and free,
Thy meadows and woodlands, what are they
to me,
Since strife and confusion throughout them a-
bound,

And the blood of the saints now 'en crimson
thy ground.

In vain do I wander along the clear stream,
And gather fresh flowers to brighten the scene,
Or breathe the pure exphys, my heart to regale,
While death groans of Martyrs are heard in
their wail.

Though often and fondly I call to my mind,
The days of our fathers some so'e to find
I contrast those seasons again and again,
But sober reflection increases my pain,

For thousands of exiles in bondage now groan,
Who often have sought for redress from thy
throne;

Though oft they petition'd, yet still they remain,
Thy hand was not prou'd to wipe the foul
stain.

In glory and pride thou hast taken thy rest,
And gather'd thy treasures from east and the
west;

Thy powers and dominion have known no re-
straint,
And yet hast thou proudly refus'd their som-
plaint.

Thou hast laugh'd at their troubles from even-
ing till morn,

And tauntingly pointed the finger of scorn,
Thou hast scoff'd at their pains and turn'd a
despair,

When in trouble they call'd there was no one
to hear.

But when the great God in his anger shall ride,
And sends forth his judgments to humble
thy pride!

What eye will then pity, what hand can then
save,

The land of our fathers "the home of the
brave."

S. HULET.

Lima, April, 1843.

Romantic incident.—The New York papers announce the marriage of Mr. Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy, under circumstances truly romantic, and in illustration of the marvellousness of truth over fiction.

We shall condense as briefly as practicable the particulars of this singular marriage. Mr. M. is a highly respectable shoemaker of N. Y., and in the capacity of boss, had employed numerous workmen, amongst whom was a Mr. J. Pelsing, who by his faithfulness industry and sobriety, had so ingratiated himself into his good graces, that some three years since he took him into co-partnership and carried on the business in the name of Mowitt & Pelsing. From his period until sometime last summer, nothing occurred to disturb the relations existing between the partners.

Every thing went on swimmingly, and they became constant friends and companions, and boarded at the same house. Thus their affairs went on till one day they were supposed on a Coroners' jury about to be held over the body of a man that had been taken out of the river at one of the docks. The verdict of the jury was simply found drowned. The jury being dissatisfied, Mr. Mowitt turned round to look for his friend and fellow juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but was now gone. Mr. M. proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to the store, to look for his partner, but he had not been to either, nor did return; and nothing could be heard of or from him. He gave up all further inquiries, thinking there must have been some mysterious connection between Mr. Pelsing and the man that was found drowned.

So matters rested until a certain day not long since, when a lady called upon Mowitt at his store, and asked for Mr. Pelsing. She was then told the particulars of this story.

And has he not been here since? she anxiously inquired.

Not since, was the reply.

I know he has, returned the lady.

He has not, I assure you—at least not to my knowledge, replied Mr. Mowitt.

But I am positive, replied the lady.

What proof have you of it? inquired Mr. Mowitt.

The best in the world, replied the la-

dy, for I am here, and Mr. Pelsing and myself are one and the same person!

The question then was, whether Mr. Pelsing was a gentleman or lady! and it turned out she was a lady, and her name was Charlotte Conroy.

It also appeared that the drowned man had been the husband of Mrs. Conroy, that he had lived with her in Philadelphia for about two years; that he was a shoemaker; but his habits were so dissipated she was constrained to leave him; and disguised herself in men's clothes went to New York, sought employment with Mr. Mowitt, as above stated. Of her success as a journeyman and partner we have been already informed.

The finale of the romantic affair was, that Mr. M. requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home, and finding he loved Mrs. C. better even than Mr. Pelsing, he proposed a partnership for life, which was ratified by their becoming man and wife a few days afterwards.

This is perhaps the first instance on record wherein a wife performed the office of Coroners' juryman on the body of her husband.

The Lost Treasure Ship.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Courier, writes that there have been letters received by the arrival of the ship Constitution, from those connected with the San Pedro expedition, who went out to the coast of the Spanish main to raise the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro, sunk on the coast about fifty years ago, having on board about \$2,000,000 in specie, bullion, and other materials. They have succeeded in getting up an anchor, some brass cannon, and several dollars in silver. One of the dollars was embedded in the timbers of the vessel about four inches, caused, as is presumed, by an explosion of the magazine which sank the ship. The stockholders are in high spirits, and refuse \$1,000 per share for the stock which originally cost \$100.

Population of the United States.—At the rate of increase of our population from 1790 to 1840, the following will be the census at the respective decennial periods, according to Mr. Day's tables.

1820	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,027,694
1830	- - -	- - -	- - -	31,596,562
1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,839,588
1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	55,842,519
1860	- - -	- - -	- - -	73,977,990
1870	- - -	- - -	- - -	102,640,201

All this without the aid of Texas. Thus it may be inferred that of the children born last week in Philadelphia, one-half will survive until their State. (Quoted "United" them) will exceed one-eighth of the population of the globe. The present number of inhabitants in our country is nineteen millions.

Population of the World.—According to McGregor, the population of the world is \$12,553,712. According to Bell, this vast multitude is thus divided:

Whites,	449,000,000
Copper colored,	15,000,000
Mulattoes,	220,000,000
Blacks,	120,000,000
Others deemed the world's population to be 936,461,000, possessing the following religions:	
Christians,	22,000,000
Jews,	5,000,000
Mahometans,	12,000,000
Brahminists,	140,000,000
Buddhists,	313,977,000
All others,	134,490,000

The Christian World.

Catholics, 137,000,000

Protestants, 25,000,000

Grecian Church, &c., 50,000,000

The population of Europe is estimated by Maite Brun at 214,000,000 souls. Asia is put down by Balbi, at 423,84,000.

Lord Ross's great Irish Tele-

scope is nearly finished, and the next

stater will bring us accounts of some

of the observations made by it. Specula-

tions as to the probable discoveries in

the moon are already ripe in England, and

we may look for a confirmation of the

celebrated moon story originally published

at this office in 1835.

The plants of some of the systems nearest our own will no doubt be brought to view in this great instrument; and in anticipation of such a wonderful event, Sir John Herschel has already called attention to minute points stars around several of the larger fixed stars.—N. Y. Sun.

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO,
AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MER-

MAID, Gleim, Master, will run

through the season from St. Louis to

Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St.

Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arive

at Nauvo on Friday mornings, and

at Bloomington on Saturday morn-

ings. Returning leave Bloomington on

Saturday evenings; and Nauvo on Sun-

day mornings. For freight or passage

apply on board or to the agents at the

several towns. Every attention, politeness,

civility and accommodation, may be

expected from the boat and officers,

as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks

and ferocity." For further particulars

enquire of C. ALLEN, Agent,

for Nauvo.

March 22, 1845-1f

NEW STORE AND LAND

AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store

on the premises of S. A. Knowlton,

(Knowlton settlement, Hancock county.)

where they have on hand a complete as-

sortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the

want of a farming community, which

they offer for sale at very low prices for

cash or produce.

Also about 100 qr. sections of land

situated in this county which will be sold

to those wishing to settle on favorable

terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball

and Orion Hyde.

March 24, 47f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of

Warning" is now out and for sale at

this office.

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GUNLEY.

March 3d, 1845-43f

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME

MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and store on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Pows, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Okua, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail.